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that marks all of Dr. Mill's writings. This is a book that every student or writer who has to do with polar topics must have within reach. Dr. Mill devotes a chapter to Wilkes, and does not belittle what he really achieved.

**With the Abyssinians in Somaliland.** By Major J. Willes Jennings and Christopher Addison. xii and 265 pp., 68 Illustrations and Sketch Map. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1905. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

The authors had an opportunity to participate in the campaign of 1903-04 against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, serving as medical officers in the Abyssinian army, which co-operated with the British force. The description of the new railroad from Jibuti, of the town of Harrar, formerly forbidden to non-Mohammedans, and of the military organization of the Abyssinians and their methods of carrying on a campaign, is of novel interest, and much of the book is about a country and people that have not yet been thoroughly studied.

**Berlin and Its Environs. Handbook for Travellers.** By Karl Baedeker. Second Edition. x and 247 pp., 6 Maps, 18 Plans, and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 3.)

A thorough revision of this handbook to the largest purely modern city in Europe. A map of the city in three sections is on a scale of over 3 miles to an inch.

**L' Eruzione dell' Etna nel 1892.** Vol. I. Storia e Descrizione, con 6 Tavole e 7 Figure nel testo, per A. Riccò e S. Arcidiacono, R. Osservatorio, di Catania ed Etneo. 8vo. Catania, Stab. Tip. C. Galàtola, 1904.

The tokens of activity of a volcano may not be real life, but when described in a journal of observations they appear to constitute something more than mechanical manifestations. Volcanoes, if not properly "living mountains," are at least the most active ones. Next to them come, in the order of activity, the Alpine chains, with their constantly-changing glaciers.

It is an intensely interesting task to follow, day after day, hour for hour, the palpitations of one of the great safety-valves of the earth's crust, and when to ocular observation is added the unbroken record of sensitive instruments, we obtain a picture, not merely of the externally perceptible results of volcanic action, but, to a certain extent, of the internal processes that cause them. This is the great merit of the labours of the Royal Observatory of Catania in Sicily, part of the results of which are presented in this volume.

A detailed report on the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 precedes the body of observations on that of 1892, and details are carried so far, even, as to give the condition of the volcano almost daily after May of 1886. The regular Journal of *Ætna's* activity begins in July, 1892, and is continued to the end of the year (Part III), but further explorations and observations are added, till the end of October, 1896.

To follow in detail these studies far exceeds the limits of a review. It suffices to acknowledge the consummate care and conscientiousness with which they have been carried on, both by instrumental record and by ocular scrutiny. Nor is this volume the final word; the total results can only be appreciated when the work will be complete. But the map accompanying this first part gives an idea of, and foreshadows partly, these results. It establishes: that the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 took place considerably to the south of the central crater, and

that, in continuation of the fracture then commenced, the eruption of 1892 advanced farther towards the summit of the volcano, around which cluster the hearths of the outbreaks of 1819, 1869, and 1879. The character of the eruptive areas, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, therefore, justifies the designation of "radial fractures," applied to them by the observers of the Catania Observatory.

Most interesting outline sketches and valuable photographs adorn this important contribution to vulcanology and seismology. A. F. B.

**Die Erde in der Zeit des Menschen** (Leben und Wissen, Band 5). **By Willy Pastor.** 286 pp. Eugen Diederichs, Jena, 1904. (Price, M. 5.50.)

A readable book in which the author attempts to trace the history of the development of mankind. The essay is marked by much literary skill, but leaves many periods of time and many races of men entirely out of the account. The author especially emphasizes the importance of early religious faiths, which strongly influenced the development of languages and the invention of characters or hieroglyphics by which to record speech. He makes use of few of the discoveries or hypotheses of the anthropologists.

**Captain John Smith.** **By A. G. Bradley.** viii and 226 pp. and Map. Macmillan & Co., London, 1905. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

This is one of the volumes in the "English Men of Action" series in which a number of the foremost writers have written biographies of some of England's great men. These books are accurate and readable, and are sold for a small sum. The adventures of Captain John Smith have a romantic as well as an historical interest; for he was a man of thrilling experiences and many narrow escapes, and his deeds are a part of the history of pioneer days in Virginia. The author believes with the late John Fiske that the Pocahontas story was true, and he gives both facts and reasons for defending Smith's veracity. This book is one of the best of the series.

**Ceylon in 1903. Describing the Progress of the Island since 1803.** **By John Ferguson.** clxiii and 198 pp., numerous Illustrations, 9 Appendices, and Index. A. M. & J. Ferguson. Colombo, 1903. (Price 7s.)

The fifth publication of a work that, for over twenty years, has been one of the fullest and best sources of information concerning the island. Besides an historical review it contains the most recent facts on a large variety of topics and describes the present agricultural and commercial enterprises and the attractions which the island has to offer to tourists. The author asserts that British capital, invested in the development of coffee, tea, and other plantations, has been the largest influence in more than doubling the population and in greatly improving the condition of the Cingalese in respect of their education, houses, clothing, and food.

**The Moravians in Georgia, 1735-1740.** **By Adelaide L. Fries.** 252 pp., 15 illustrations, and Index. Printed for the Author by Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, N. C., 1905.

The story of those industrious, fearless, conscientious Germans, long persecuted for their religious faith at home, who were permitted at length to seek refuge in Georgia, reaching Savannah in its earliest days. The movement